The People's Korea

No. 254 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1966 (1951年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement:

U.S. "Peace Offensive" Is Smokescreen For "Stage-by-Stage Escalation" of War

PYONGYANG, Jan. 11 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Jan. 11 issued a statement in connection with the frantic "peace discussions" hoax of the U.S. imperialists on the Vietnamese question.

The statement reads in full:

The U.S. imperialists are of late frenziedly staging a "peace discussions" farce, the aggressive nature of which has already been laid bare, to recover from their miserable defeat and get out of the desperate straits into which they have been driven by the heroic war of resistance and the great might of the Vietnamese people.

Now the Johnson Administration, while issuing statements on "unconditional discussions," "peace proposals," etc., for the political solution of the Vietnamese question, is stirring up a brigandish clamour, hastily dispatching "special envoys" to all parts of the world, for imposing the "peace proposals" upon the Vietnamese people.

There is no shadow of doubt that such "peace" buffoonery of U.S. imperialism is nothing but an overture of further expansion of the war of aggression in Vietnam and a crafty and abominable ruse for camouflaging their foul design.

Each time they croaked about the "peaceful solution" of the Vietnamese question, the U.S. imperialists shipped into South Vietnam behind the scene aggressive troops and weapons en masse, frantically stepped up the barbarous "scorched earth" operation and carried on criminal bombardment and bombing against the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

Today also, behind the curtain of "peace discussions" hoax, they are bringing large numbers of U.S. troops and mercenaries into South Vietnam, increasing the number of aircraft of all types and aircraft carriers, further expanding the arsenal and military bases in South Vietnam and Thailand and scheming to dump a great amount of military fund into the Vietnam war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to use toxic chemicals against the Vietnamese people and massacre peaceable inhabitants by most brutal methods.

Furthermore, they are intensifying attacks on the liberated areas of the patriotic Laotian people and perpetrating more open aggressive acts and subversive activities against the Kingdom of Cambodia. All the facts clearly show that the "peace offensive" of the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a smokescreen put up in preparation for further intensifying the aggressive war in South Vietnam, expanding the destructive war against North Vietnam and in finding pretexts for "stage-by-stage escalation" of the war in Indo-China and, furthermore, to the whole of Southeast Asia.

With no crafty ruse can U.S. imperialism veil its aggressive nature or hoodwink the world people.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who wrecked the 1954 Geneva Agreements and ignited the aggressive war in Vietnam and the hangmen who are disturbing peace and bestially murdering people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely expose and condemn the hypocritical "peace" din of the U.S. imperialists and fully support the stand expressed in the Jan. 4, 1966, statement of a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and in the Jan. 5, 1966, statement of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

In order to put an end to the war in Vietnam and restore peace there, the U.S. imperialists must accept the four-point proposition of the VDR Government and the five-point demand of the SVNFL, the just proposals for the solution of the Vietnamese question, and must prove this by deeds.

If the U.S. imperialists, donning the mask of "peace," expand the reckless aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, despite the powerful protest of the world peace-loving people, they will meet ever more shameful defeat in face of the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people.

The anti-U.S., national salvation struggle the Vietnamese people are waging today is a just struggle for defending freedom of the fatherland and national independence and a struggle for safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

All the peace-loving countries and people of the world must unmask the U.S. imperialists in their "peace search" clamour, thwart and frustrate their war escalation machinations and render every possible assistance to the Vietnamese people fighting against aggression.

The Korean people share life and death with the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle against the common enemy. The more vicious the U.S. imperialists become in their aggressive machinations, the more active support the Korean people will give to the struggle of the Vietnamese people, firmly standing on their side.

The deceptive "peace" farce of the U.S. imperialists will be frustrated and the just anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people will surely end in victory.

Korean Leaders Send Greetings to Albanian Leaders

PYONGYANG, Jan. 10 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Albanian People's Republic, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, sent a joint message of greetings to Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR.

Greetings Exchanged with Pres. Sukarno

PYONGYANG, Jan. 11 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun exchanged New Year's greetings with President Sukarno of Indonesia.

Greetings to New Syrian Premier

PYONGYANG, Jan. 7 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung on Jan. 7 sent a telegram of greetings to Salah Eddine Bitar upon his assumption of office as Prime Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Telegram of Condolences to Indian Pres.

PYONGYANG, Jan. 12 (KCNA)—On the sudden passing away of Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, Premier Kim Il Sung sent on Jan. 12 a telegram of condolences to President S. Radhakrishnan of India.

Rodong Shinmoon Editorial Article:

Let Us Fight Against Jap. Militarism

PYONGYANG, Jan. 10 (KCNA)—Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, on Jan. 10 carried an article of its editorial board entitled, "Let Us Fight Against Japanese Militarism."

The article consisted of four parts under the sub-headings: "History accuses," "Japanese militarism revives under the wing of U.S. imperialism," "Japanese militarism again takes the road of aggression" and "Struggle against Japanese militarism is a link in the struggle against U.S. imperialism."

(The full text of the article on page 2)

20th Birthday of APR Celebrated

PYONGYANG, Jan. 10 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang city meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Albanian People's Republic was held on Jan. 10.

Attending the meeting were Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and many other responsible Korean leaders and a large number of working people in Pyongyang.

Li Sang Sun, Vice-chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, in his speech at the meeting, extended warm felicitations and greetings to the fraternal Albanian people on their national holiday.

Hailing brilliant success the Albanian people have achieved in socialist construction under the leadership of the Albanian Workers' Party he wished the Albanian people greater success in the future struggle.

Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Albanian embassy in Pyongyang Hasan Haxhia in his speech said that the proclamation of the Albanian People's Republic was the victory of the struggle of the Albanian people against the foreign invaders and the reactionary classes at home.

Saying that the Albanian people and the Albanian Workers' Party and Government have fully supported and will support the struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieving the unification of the country, he declared that the Albanian people would strive to consolidate and develop the relations of friendship with the Korean people.

A scene of the Pyongyang city meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Albanian People's Republic

Korea-Cambodia Communications Agreement Inked

PNOM PENH, Jan. 6 (KCNA)—A communications agreement between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Cambodia was signed on Jan. 6 at the Palace of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Let Us Fight Against Japanese Militarism

PYONGYANG, Jan. 10 (KCNA)—Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, on Jan. 10 carried an article of its editorial board entitled, "Let Us Fight Against Japanese Militarism," which reads in full:

Twenty years have passed since the surrender of Japanese militarism.

Many nations in Asia had undergone untold calamities, misfortunes and sufferings due to aggression and plunder of Japanese militarism.

With the termination of the Second World War, the peoples of Asia and progressive people the world over sincerely hoped that militarism would be liquidated once and for all and democratization realized in Japan so that peace and security would be guaranteed in Asia.

However, owing to the machinations of U.S. imperialism and Japanese reaction, the situation in Japan has been developing completely at variance with the desire of the people.

Japanese militarism has raised its head again under the patronage of U.S. imperialism. It is dreaming of having the once-bankrupt "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" restored in return for its service to the U.S. imperialists' aggression upon Asia.

This poses a menace to security of the peoples of Asia and the world.

The history of crimes committed by the Japanese militarists is still fresh in the memory of the people.

The dangerous developments in Japan should not be overlooked, the history of calamity should not be allowed to repeat itself.

1. History Accuses

The modern history of Japanese imperialism is a history of unbridled exploitation and fascist repression of the people at home, a history of unending wars of aggression upon and robber-like plunder of other nations.

Tennoism and semi-feudal landlordism, and the privileged big capital which was integrated with the two, led Japan from one war to another.

Japan, which entered the road of capitalist development through the "Meiji Restoration" in 1868, assumed a military, semi-feudal character from the outset. The bourgeois reform in Japan was undertaken with a section of feudal lords and *samurai* as the main force, riding the tide of the struggle of the people against feudal oppression. For this reason, the bourgeois reform could not be carried through to the end, but ended half-way.

Japan embarked upon the capitalist development later than the Western capitalist powers. By then, the division of the colonies on the globe had almost been completed.

Japan could become a colonial power, like Western capitalist powers, only through armed conflict. This led Japanese capitalism to resort chiefly to war of aggression.

The backwardness and the specific military, semi-feudal features of Japanese capitalism imparted a most brigandish, most barbarous character to Japanese capitalism.

Japan consistently pursued aggression and plunder of her weak neighbours. Fawning upon the Western powers, it satisfied its expansionist ambition with their backing. While kotowing to and serving big imperialist powers, Japanese militarism always bullied and invaded small countries.

Lenin once pointed out: **"Japan is able to plunder the Eastern, Asiatic countries, but she cannot be an independent, financial and military power without the assistance of another country."**

Japan's financial basis was very weak in the early period of her capitalist development. The scale of fiscal budget was barely around 300,000,000 yen and gold reserves 100,000,000 yen. With her economic position, Japan could hardly meet one half of the war expenditure. She could not prosecute a war without assistance from the West in military equipment either.

The Japanese militarists made good such weak points with the support and patronage of the Western powers.

With loans and military aid from the U.S.-British imperialists, the Japanese militarists launched a full-fledged aggression upon Korea in 1875, and in 1910 reduced Korea to their exclusive colony by forcing the "Annexation Treaty" upon her. Japanese imperialism turned Korea into a base, and arsenal, for aggression upon the Asian continent.

With the assistance of U.S.-British imperialism and other Western powers, Japanese militarism launched the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95). Emerging victorious in the war, Japan grabbed 360,000,000 yen in reparation and seized the Chinese territories of Taiwan, Penghu Islands, etc.

With the aid of U.S.-British imperialism, the Japanese militarists provoked the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5). As a result of the war, Japan came into possession of southern Sakhalin and Liaotung Peninsula.

In the armed intervention for strangling the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world, the Japanese imperialists acted as the shock brigade with the support of the U.S.-British imperialists.

In 1918 the Japanese imperialists dispatched 70,000 odd troops to Siberia and Sakhalin, and disbursed 1,000,000,000 yen of military expenditure.

Japanese imperialism repeatedly launched attacks on the Soviet Union, on Lake Hassan in 1938 and in the Khalkhingol area in 1939.

But all the aggressive acts of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union came to grief.

In 1931 it invaded China and seized Manchuria, encouraged by the United States and Britain. Thus Manchuria was newly added to Japan's colonies: Korea, Taiwan and Southern Sakhalin. Japanese imperialism emerged as a big colonial power.

The more corpulent imperialism becomes, the more profit it tries to squeeze and the more land it covets. This is in the nature of imperialism.

Japanese imperialism launched all-out armed invasion against China in 1937.

In the early days of the Sino-Japanese War, too, the U.S.-British imperialists gave a helping hand to the Japanese militarists in their aggressive moves.

The Japanese militarists ran wild in their attempt to dominate the whole of China and Asia.

Such insatiable aggressive ambition on the part of Japanese imperialism was bound to come into frontal collision with U.S.-British imperialism which the former had been courting favor with thus far.

However, Japanese imperialism was as yet unable to go to war against those countries single-handed. Hence it colluded with fascist Germany and Italy. In 1936 Japanese imperialism concluded with Nazi Germany an "anti-communist pact" directed against the Soviet Union. In 1937 the tri-partite "Anti-Communist Bloc" was formed with the participation of Italy. On this basis, Japan concluded in 1940 the tri-partite military alliance with fascist Germany and Italy, with the aim of invading the Soviet Union and redividing the world even at the expense of the United States and Britain.

Thus Japanese imperialism provoked the Pacific War in 1941.

In the course of the war, the Japanese imperialists occupied Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malay, Burma, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, etc., and posed a threat as far as India, New Zealand and Australia. Their design was to dominate and lord it over all Asian countries, under the call of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

As one war followed another, monopoly capital grew fatter and fatter at the expense of the peo-

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EDITORIAL

Johnson's "Peace Discussion"—Fraud And Hypocrisy for War Escalation

As everybody knows, the Johnson Administration has been waging "peace search" campaign in Vietnam since the end of last year.

U.S. "senior diplomats" with Johnson's autographed letters in their inside pockets, are making trips to various parts of the world, distributing peace advertisements, while Washington is waxing quite eloquent about the so-called "14-point proposition" as if it desired peace in Vietnam.

Declaring in the "14-point peace proposal" and other statements that it is ready to discuss any question at any time and in any place, the United States twaddles that it does not want to station troops continuously in South Vietnam and that it wants more to use its resources or economic reconstruction in Southeast Asia than in the war. On closer scrutiny, we find that there is nothing new in this. If any, this contains all the mishmash it had let loose hundred of times in the past. In particular, U.S. President Johnson said in his State of the Union message that "we will stay in Asia...and do not want to abandon Asia."

All this shows that the U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their brigandish aggression on Vietnam and that they have not the least intention to quit South Vietnam but are going to occupy it continuously.

The ulterior motive of Johnson in the "peace discussions" campaign lies in recovering from the setbacks the U.S. imperialists have suffered in South Vietnam by further expanding the aggressive war behind the smokescreen of peace.

The U.S. imperialists have thus far poured nearly 200,000 brutal aggressive troops into South Vietnam, hurled troops of their satellite countries there, and earmarked a huge amount of additional military expenditures in a desperate effort to save themselves from the serious setbacks.

Contrary to their expectation, the U.S. imperialists are going down with each passing day. Under these circumstances, they are trying to find a way out from this predicament in the adventurous war escalation.

Completely bogged down in South Vietnam politically and militarily, the U.S. aggressors, while loudly talking about "unconditional discussions, shipped into South Vietnam the 25th division on Dec. 28 of last year and are still reinforcing their troops there.

They are expanding harbor facilities in Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay while enlarging air bases to bring in a larger air force.

In addition to this, they are stepping up attacks on the liberated areas of the patriotic Laotian people and conducting still more undisguised aggressive acts against Cambodia in a desperate bid to deploy the second frontline in the rear of the Vietnam front.

The real aim of Johnson's "peace discussion" hoax finds a vivid expression in his recent statement that all the peaceful possibilities would be turned to account before a harsh step was taken.

This reveals to the world with added clarity the nature of Johnson as an arch-fraud and hangman.

By expanding the war in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists will be only digging their own grave.

The grave situation in Vietnam lies entirely in the aggression of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, peace will be immediately restored if the U.S. imperialists stop aggression, unconditionally discontinue the bombing of North Vietnam and quit South Vietnam at once, taking all their weapons and personnel along.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists break the firm determination of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight for 10, 20 years or even more till they win victory, as long as U.S. imperialism continues to resort to aggression in Vietnam.

We Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists unconditionally accept the four-point proposition of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and stop all actions of war including the bombing of North Vietnam, and quit South Vietnam.

We will do everything possible to support the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people in any storm or stress.

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ple. The predatory war literally showered gold on the Japanese monopolies. The capital of four big *zaibatsu* in Japan amounted to 850,000,000 yen, all told, in the 1930's, then it swelled to 3,800,000,000 yen by the end of the Pacific War.

The aggressive, predatory wars the Japanese militarists waged against other countries since the invasion of Taiwan in 1874 following the "Meiji Restoration" count over 10. By the time of the Pacific War the Japanese militarists had occupied 11 countries and areas and reduced them to their colonies or semi-colonies.

The Japanese militarists ruled their colonies, semi-colonies and occupied areas **"with unprecedented brutality, combining all modern technical inventions with purely Asiatic torture." (Lenin)**

"Koreans must either obey the Japanese law or die"—such was the Japanese militarist way of governing Korea.

Japanese imperialism massacred countless, innocent people in Korea by brutal methods. It even tried to deny the Koreans their mother tongue and Korean names and totally obliterate the Koreans as a nation.

Kill all, burn all and loot all—this was their method of conquering the Chinese people. During the Sino-Japanese War alone, the Japanese imperialists cold-bloodedly murdered 12,000,000 Chinese people and laid waste 10,000 or more towns and villages of China.

During the Pacific War, Japanese imperialism committed innumerable massacres in all countries of Southeast Asia. Over 2,000,000 were killed in Vietnam, more than 2,000,000 in Indonesia and 1,100,000 in the Philippines.

The Japanese imperialists freely pumped out of the countries under their occupation natural resources and a fabulous amount of wealth.

A rough estimate puts the wealth looted by Japanese militarism in Korea at several hundreds of thousands of million won in terms of the currency of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; it looted over 50,000,000,000 dollars from China during the Sino-Japanese War and 500,000,000,000 yen, in terms of the then Japanese currency, from Southeast Asia during the Pacific War.

But even by such fiendish atrocities and brigandish plunder the Japanese imperialists could not subdue the peoples or reverse the unfavourable tide of war on the front. Their rampage and expansion of aggression by no means spelt the mightiness of Japanese militarism. On the contrary, it was the last kick of moribund imperialism.

The farther Japanese militarism extended the war of aggression and stepped up colonial plunder, the faster it expedited self-destruction.

The Japanese army sustained crushing blows on all fronts.

Despite the repeated setbacks, Japanese militarism, blinded by aggression and plunder, continued to pour millions of army and enormous military equipment into the front. But this was of no help for the aggressors; it only brought them even more disastrous results.

The one-million-strong Kwantung Army, Japan's much-vaunted "crack army," was routed in a day in face of the onrushing Soviet army.

The Japanese army which they boasted of as "invincible imperial army" fell apart; its spine broken.

Japanese militarism was incapacitated for continuing the war.

What is more, Japanese imperialism was confronted with powerful anti-Japanese, national liberation struggles in Korea and China. In all the occupied areas of Southeast Asia, without exception, resistance movement came to a head against Japanese militarism. This was an irretrievable, telling blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were on the point of collapse.

Japanese imperialism was driven to a dead end in all parts of Asia where it thrust its tentacles of aggression, and its domination was shaken to its foundation.

Within the bounds of Japan, too, which was converted into a military prison, the discontent of the masses of the people with the ruling circles grew and anti-war movement gained in strength. War economy was in a complete mess. Contradictions sharpened within the ruling circles which were locked in a dirty scramble for more profit.

The Japanese imperialists tried to keep in the dark the total defeat on the front and continued to drive the people out to war, to death, but they could not escape the catastrophe.

The megalomania of the Japanese militarists who dreamed of turning the whole of Asia and world into a Japanese empire under the slogan of the so-called "The-whole-world-one-family-principle" ended up with the unconditional surrender in face of the anti-fascist people's forces.

Japanese militarism stepped onto the stage of history with aggressive war and eventually ruined itself in it. It is a law of development of history that the war of aggression and plunder inevitably leads to defeat and ruin in the long run.

History proved Japanese militarism to be the agent of Western imperialism in Asia, brigand of murder and plunder, provoker of war and strangler of national liberation movement.

It also showed that mankind never connives with such criminals.

2. Japanese Militarism Revives Under Wing of U. S. Imperialism

Militarism is an important characteristic of the development of imperialism. Entering the stage of imperialism, militarism develops in an all-round way embracing all domains of social life. This is a general tendency in the imperialist countries.

In pursuance of maximum profit the monopoly capitalist class steps up the militarization of the country. Rivalry for seizure of colonies and world domination among the imperialist powers grows fierce. They seek a solution to this rivalry in strength. The imperialists also actively come out against the socialist camp, the international communist movement and working class movement and the national liberation movement.

Thus, the imperialist powers steadily increase armaments, reinforce armed forces and speed up the militarization of economy in preparation for aggression and war. They fascistize the state machine and intensify the suppression of people. In the field of ideology they openly whip up racism and chauvinism and carry on war propaganda in a big way.

Tie-up between financial magnates and military becomes closer. Through the medium of militarism the monopoly capitalist class intensifies the suppression and exploitation of popular masses internally and invades and plunders other nations externally. Militarism is a tool for monopoly capital's class domination.

Through the whole period of modern history militarism in Japan made typical development.

Japanese militarism has been most chauvinistic, aggressive, war-like, tyrannical and rapacious.

The military formed a big political force in state life. They seized political power and dictated the home and foreign policies of the government. This plunged the country into unending aggression and war.

The policies of aggression and war led the Japanese militarists to defeat in the long run.

The victory of the anti-fascist, democratic forces with the Soviet Union in the van in the Second World War opened up a road for the liquidation of militarism and the development of Japan into a peace-loving democratic country.

To do away with militarism, its social root must be removed and all the machinery for militarization be smashed, first of all. Otherwise, it comes back to life even if it is dealt a heavy blow for the time being.

The social mainstay of Japanese militarism before the Second World War was Tenno absolutism, monopoly capitalism and semi-feudal landlordism in the countryside.

If militarism was to be rooted out in Japan after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, this social mainstay should have been eliminated.

The Potsdam Declaration and other international agreements envisaged the complete disarming of the Japanese army, punishment of war criminals, liquidation of militarist organizations and forces, break-up of monopolies, prohibition of war industry, democratization in all spheres of life, political, economic, cultural and social, and establishment of a democratic government in accordance with the free will of the people.

Had these international agreements been translated into practice, Japan would have been able to develop into a peace-loving democratic country conforming to the will of the people.

Reality, however, has turned out to be quite the opposite. From the first day of their occupation of Japan the U.S. imperialists made a scrap of paper of the international agreements providing for demilitarizing Japan.

The U.S. imperialists attached particular importance to Japan in the implementation of their plan for aggression on Asia. They attached importance, in the first place, to the strategic position and man-power and material resources of Japan. They calculated to turn Japan into a military base and revive the militarist forces to foster them as a shock brigade against the socialist camp and the national liberation movement.

Driven into a tight corner by their defeat in the war, the Japanese militarists, on their part, needed the patronage of U.S. imperialism. They hoped to escape, under the wing of U.S. imperialism, the deserving punishment for their past crimes, maintain their political foothold and make a comeback to restore their old colonial empire.

Proceeding each from their own calculation, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese ruling circles, who once waged a bloody fight against each other for market and sphere of influence, formed new, master-servant relations and entered into collusion.

The abolition of *Tennoism* is of prime importance for the liquidation of Japanese militarism. The emperor was the No. 1 war criminal of Japan. But the U.S. imperialists excluded him from the international tribunal of war criminals.

Though the new Constitution was instituted, the emperor remained in throne as ever.

The "break-up" of *zaibatsu*, the hotbed of militarism, was also carried out perfunctorily. This only weakened its capacity for rivalry with U.S. monopoly capital and paved a favourable way for the penetration of U.S capital.

Though an "agrarian reform" was carried out, the position of reaction in the countryside was not demolished.

The backbone of the army was kept in various covert formes—police, coastal police and so forth. The bureaucratic ruling machinery was also left intact. A majority of the war criminals and advocates of militarism were excluded from trial or expulsion from public office.

The Japanese militarist forces were not hit hard after the surrender.

They secured their foothold under the aegis of U.S. imperialism.

While protecting the reactionary forces and breaking ground for the revival of militarism, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters cooked up various evil laws and ruthlessly suppressed the Japan Communist Party and other democratic forces.

All the measures taken by the U.S. imperialists in Japan after the war were, in the last analysis, for the preservation of the social foothold of militarism and the militarist apparatuses and for the establishment of U.S. domination over Japan. In this way, Japanese militarism was revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism.

The Korean War provoked by the U.S. imperialists marked an important turning point in the rejuvenation of Japanese monopoly capital and the revival of Japanese militarism.

During the Korean War the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese ruling circles unilaterally concluded the Separate San Francisco Peace Treaty and the U.S.-Japan "Security" Pact to speed up militarization.

The Separate Peace Treaty and the U.S.-Japan "Security" Pact legalized the U.S. army's occupation of Japan and her conversion into a military base and opened up the way for Japan's rearmament and participation in aggressive military alliance under the name of "separate or collective defence." This completely contravened the international agreements relating to Japan.

With the Korean War and the conclusion of the Separate San Francisco Peace Treaty as an occasion, the U.S. imperialists pushed ahead with the remilitarization of Japan in an open way, no more in a surreptitious way as before.

An army was eventually founded under the label of "police reserves" and "coast guards."

The reorganized Japanese army was armed with U.S. type military technique and U.S.-made weapons under the direction of the U.S. army.

At the same time, Japan was converted into a base of U.S. imperialism for carrying out the Korean War, U.S. airplanes which bombed Korea took off from bases in Japan, and the U.S. fleet conducted operations with Japanese ports as its base. The Japanese army and naval vessels were directly mobilized into the Korean War to aid the U.S. army units. This indicates that Japanese militarism took an important part in the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Asia already from that time.

The Japanese monopoly capital

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which began to be rejuvenated by the U.S. imperialists had a big boom during the Korean War.

During the Korean War the Japanese monopolies, favoured by "special orders" worth 2,200,000,000 dollars from the U.S. army, increased industrial production as much as 70 per cent. Japanese monopoly capitalists called this a "divine wind" (meaning heaven-sent wind).

It might be recalled that, thriving through war and then declining through war—such are the footmarks of the Japanese monopoly capital. Through each war waged at an interval of less than 10 years on an average, it fattened. By participating in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Korea it again fattened and grew on the dollars stained with the blood of our people.

The conclusion of the new "security" pact between the U.S. and Japan marked another new stage in the revival of Japanese militarism.

Through the new "security" pact of 1960 the U.S. imperialists made it possible to put added spurs to the rearmament of Japan and mobilize the Japanese army directly into their aggression in Asia under the name of "joint defence." The new "security" pact reinforced the U.S.-Japan military alliance to invade socialist countries and paved the way for the nuclear armament of Japanese militarism. This was aimed at further intensifying the oppression of the Japanese people by the U.S. and Japanese reactionary ruling quarters.

Since the conclusion of the new "security" pact the remilitarization of Japan has been speedily expedited. At present Japan keeps in the military domain an army over 270,000 strong, various naval vessels with a tonnage of 150,000 including 50 escort boats and 10 submarines and over 1,400 aircraft in the name of the "self-defence corps." Recently the Japanese ruling circles equipped the "Self-Defence Corps" with rockets and are stepping up its nuclear armament.

The Japanese army is being brought up into a crack army to be reorganized at any time into huge army units hundreds of thousands or millions strong.

The army units of all services are conducting "mountain war" exercises, "exercises for cold weather endurance," and "jungle war" exercises, taking Korea, China, the Soviet Union and Southeast Asia as the imaginary operation areas.

The Japanese militarists offered not only Okinawa but Japan Proper to the United States as a nuclear base and are trying to turn the whole territory into an "arsenal of Asia." Japan is covered with a network of more than 200 U.S. ground, naval and air bases.

The revived Japanese militarist forces are fanning militarist and revanchist ideas, employing various media.

The emperor is again being idolized. The state rituals of Tenno absolutism are being revived. The reactionary ruling circles are openly clamouring for undertaking the fascist-like, "Showa Restoration" in 1968 with centenary of the "Meiji Restoration" as an occasion.

Meanwhile, "memorial towers" and "monuments of loyalty" dedicated to those who died in aggression and plunder in the past are being erected and "memorial services" are held for them every year. The men and officers of the Japanese "Self-Defence Corps" are being instilled with the militarist idea of "loyally serving the emperor at the cost of their lives." Following the example of "loyal subjects and illustrious generals."

The militarists are circulating the preposterous assertion that all the wars of aggression perpetrated by Japan in the past were "wars of liberation in essence" because they were "sacred wars which repulsed the Western forces' march to the East."

They also declared: "as Japan dumped a large amount of funds into Korea, Taiwan and Manchuria, it is high time we actively followed the example of our predecessors and forefathers." According to this gangster logic, the Japanese militarists are openly calling for launching aggression again along the past line.

The Japanese ruling circles burning with ambitions for aggression are speeding up the establishment of a fascist system at home.

They are lending a more reactionary character to the state apparatuses and expanding the machinery for the suppression of people. Various evil laws are being enacted in an attempt to stamp out the democratic rights of the people and seal up the activities of democratic political parties and public organizations. They are working to revise the Constitution, enforce a conscription system, legalize the rearmament of the Japanese army and overseas troops dispatch and establish a system of war-time emergency mobilization.

Goings-on in Japan show that the process of militarization is being sped up in all political, economic, military and socio-ideological fields.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese ruling circles are trying to justify all their criminal acts on the plea of defence from "communist menace."

The Japanese ruling circles are raving that "Japan is standing on the forefront of the struggle against communism." People clearly remember that, unleashing the Second World War in the past, Hitler Germany, Fascist Italy and Militarist Japan all took up the slogan of "anti-communism." when they occupied Manchuria, the Japanese militarists blared that this was "for building a wall against the threat of communism in the Far East."

Times have changed, but chieftains of aggression are blowing the same old bugle. Anti-communist racket of the imperialists is a trite farce aimed at covering up their machinations of aggression and war. Such anti-communist row fell flat long ago. No one on earth would believe such nonsense.

The revived Japanese militarism has specific features distinct from the past militarism. It is U.S. imperialism that revived Japanese militarism. Japanese militarism is subordinated to and is in league with U.S imperialism. Japanese militarism is serving the interests of U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital.

Dependence on U.S. imperialism and aggressiveness for Japanese monopoly capital—this dual character is the main feature of the revived Japanese militarism.

Japanese militarism is more crafty and more dangerous because it is linked with U.S. imperialism. Now Japanese militarism is stepping onto the political arena as the force directly dictating the state policy, no longer content with merely having a say in politics.

The militarization policy pursued today by U.S. imperialism and Japanese ruling circles does not spell in the least the strengthening of the position of the Japanese monopoly capital.

On the contrary, it further weakens and renders unstable position of monopoly capitalism.

Militarism is pregnant with its own ruin.

"The more the bourgeoisie becomes entangled in its war combinations, the more frequently it resorts to terroristic methods in its fight against the working class and the labouring peasantry, the more rapidly will the revolutionary crisis develop." (Stalin)

Militarism is a concentric expression of the degenerate and parasitic character of monopoly capitalism.

The armaments' expansion and the militarization of economy entail the squandering of a colossal amount of wealth and labour for non-productive consumption. The one-sided development of war industry leads to growing anarchy of production and all the more deep-going economic crisis.

This drives the broad masses of working people into the depth of privation and lack of rights, thereby giving rise to their discontent and resistance. And this inevitably aggravates the contradictions of monopoly capitalism.

In the final analysis, the stepped-up militarists' policy brings earlier the doomsday of the decaying, moribund imperialism.

3. Japanese Militarism Again Takes Road of Aggression

Today, Japanese militarism, under the wing of U.S. imperialism, is embarking upon the road of aggression step by step.

Imperialism can not exist without aggression and plunder of other nations. At present, monopoly capitalism in Japan has come to a pass where it can not develop any more without expanding its markets abroad. In 1964, Japanese industry based on the revived monopoly showed a growth of more than five times that of the prewar 1934-36 level.

Production and capital have gone through a high degree of agglomeration and concentration. Markets are unable to keep pace with production which monopoly capital is expanding anarchically in pursuance of maximum profit. Japan is faced with a serious crisis of over-production, and such phenomena as slump and decline in production are prevalent in all domains of industry with the exception of certain strategic industries.

These contradictions have become all the more serious under the post-war conditions in which Japanese monopoly capital is left without colonies.

In the past, it was possible to acquire huge resources of raw materials and vast markets through aggressive war and colonial plunder. However, today there is no way out of the acute shortage of raw materials and market difficulties.

The Japanese ruling circles are seeking to resolve these contradictions through aggression abroad.

At the same time, their undisguised policy of aggression is linked with the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to utilize the Japanese militarists' forces in maintaining their tottering colonial foothold in Asia and, in particular, in recovering from their setbacks in the war of aggression against Vietnam.

The more the U.S. imperialists suffer setbacks in their policy of aggression on Asia, the greater importance they attach to the role of Japan.

The keynote of Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism is to blockade and overthrow the socialist countries in Asia, suppress national liberation movement and maintain and expand the colonial system.

In order to put this strategic plan into practice, the U.S. imperialists are engineering to frame up an anti-communist front embracing in it a host of satellite countries and puppets. The U.S. imperialists are planning to assign the key role to the Japanese militarists in this bloc and put them up as a shock brigade.

The foreign policy of Japan is serving the implementation of the strategic plan of U.S. imperialism on Asia. This is why the Japanese Government is hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, lends a hand in the "two Chinas" hoax and pursues a hostile policy toward the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

At the same time, it is manoeuvring to obstruct the new-born independent countries in their effort to stand on their own feet and oppose the national liberation struggle.

Formation of military blocs and bilateral alliances is an important means of carrying out the imperialist policy of aggression.

Through these military blocs and bilateral alliances, the imperialists control the member nations politically, economically and militarily, and utilize them in aggression on other countries.

Japanese militarism, together with U.S. imperialism, is actively working for the formation of various military alliances in Asia.

A military alliance of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism has already come into being through the "security" pact.

Thus, Japan is being turned into a stronghold of U.S. imperialists' aggression, national oppression and reactionaries in Asia.

Toward the close of last year, the Japanese Government, acting on the plan of U.S. imperialism, rammed the aggressive "Japan-ROK Treaty" through the Diet in an unlawful manner by resorting to a fascist measure, and hastily exchanged its ratification instruments with the puppet clique of South Korea. This is not only a political and economic compact but, in essence, a military compact between the reactionary ruling circles of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Through the "ROK-Japan Treaty" the Japanese ruling circles are seeking to obstruct the unification of Korea and, under the name of the U.N., justify the dispatch of Japanese troops to South Korea.

The Japanese militarists, under the baton of U.S. imperialism, are busying themselves in framing up a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" embracing Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, etc. Furthermore, they are going to implement the U.S. imperialist strategic plan for forming a single anti-communist military bloc in Asia by drawing in even South Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand.

It is nobody's secret that this plan is underlain by the unscrupulous design of Japanese militarism to revive the bankrupt "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and by the aggressive intention of U.S. imperialism to dominate the world.

The Japanese militarists are out to gratify their expansionist ambition in return for their service to U.S. imperialism in its aggression upon Asia.

They have already worked out concrete plans for Asian aggression

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in cooperation with U.S. imperialism. In June 1963 the general staff of the Japanese army drew up aggressive war plans against Korea and other socialist countries.

These are the "Operation Three Arrows" plan of the Japanese Defence Agency which was disclosed at the Japanese Diet last spring and the "Operation Flying Dragon" plan which was brought to light later.

The "Operation Three Arrows" plan was drawn up on the assumption of a war provoked by them in Korea.

The Japanese rulers are contemplating to establish, with the outbreak of the war, a fascist, national general mobilization system througout the country, control all materials, prices, banking, transport, speech and the press and carry out military and labour conscription. It is also envisaged that the Japanese army, jointly with the U.S. army, bomb Korea, China and the Soviet Union and carry out naval blockade and landing operation against them.

The "Operation Flying Dragon" plan drafted on the basis of the "Operation Three Arrows" plan provides for the dispatch of Japanese troops to South Korea and Okinawa in preparation for intrusion into the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China by undertaking joint operation with the U.S. army.

When the "Operation Three Arrows" plan was brought to light, Japanese Prime Minister Sato blared: "It is natural that such a study is being made." Later, the defence agency director openly declared that "the study of the Operation Three Arrows is necessary and will be continued."

Thus it follows that this aggressive plan is by no means a plan for mere study but a plan for enforcement.

The Japanese militarists are now actually joining the U.S. imperialists in the aggressive war in Vietnam. Japanese Prime Minister Sato is helping U.S. imperialism in every way, supporting with particular zest its aggression on Vietnam as "a just act."

Japan has now turned into a base of the U.S. army for aggression on Vietnam. The U.S. Seventh Fleet which is engaged in acts of war on the coastal sea of Vietnam is using Yokosuka as its base and the U.S. bombers which are carrying on indiscriminate bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic also have their bases in Japan.

Many other U.S. army bases in Okinawa and Japan Proper are directly serving the U.S. aggression against Vietnam.

Japan is continuously sending tremendous quantities of weapons and munitions for the aggressive war in South Vietnam. More, the Japanese rulers are helping the troops in landing operation by sending seamen.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists are calculating to make a fortune, just as they did during the Korean War, and secure a privileged position in Southeast Asia through the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people. They openly declare today that "the Vietnam war is the second divine wind dispelling the current recession in Japan."

Indeed, the Japanese militarists are taking a more active part in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Vietnam than any SEATO member nation or any European ally of the U.S.

"Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" plans worked out by the Japanese militarists, the "Japan-ROK Treaty" and the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Vietnam—all these are closely interlinked component parts of the aggressive plan of the U.S. imperialists on Asia.

The Japanese militarists are today coming out as the most faithful helper of the U.S. imperialists in suppressing the national liberation movement in the colonies and opposing the countries of the socialist camp.

The Japanese ruling circles can never conceal their dastardly role and criminal acts.

The Japanese ruling circles should know in what dangerous position they are placing themselves by opposing the socialist camp, opposing the national liberation movement and opposing the national independent states in Asia and Africa.

In implementing their aggressive plan, the Japanese militarists are employing the crafty and camouflaged neo-colonialist method along with the old method which has already been fully laid bare. While taking an active part in the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, they are stepping up economic intrusion into other countries under the cloak of "aid," "joint development" and "economic cooperation."

These are some of the concrete forms of the neo-colonialist policy. The "aid," "joint development" and "economic cooperation" offered by the imperialists are nothing but the forcible sale of surplus commodities and export of surplus capital.

They are also a means of plunder and tool for political and economic enslavement of the recipient countries.

"Outwardly the imperialist countries stand for friendship and solidarity among themselves, but they commit subversive acts against each other behind the scenes; they advocate co-operation and aid, but, in reality, they utilize these as a shield to subordinate other countries politically and economically." **(Kim Il Sung)**

Export of capital, which holds an important place in imperialist economic aggression, generally takes two forms—export of industrial capital and export of loan capital.

Today Japanese militarism is increasing the export of state capital in the form of war reparation, "aid," credit, export on deferred payment, etc.

The chief objects of expansion and aggression of the Japanese militarists are Asian, African and Latin American countries. They put emphasis, above all, on Southeast Asia. By making wholesale intrusion into the Asian region, the Japanese militarists are scheming to create their own sphere of influence, while subscribing to the U.S. aggressive policy on Asia.

The Japanese ruling circles are cunningly using the reparation they are paying for the plunder and atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese aggressive troops during the Second World War, as a main instrument for economic infiltration into the Southeast Asian countries.

The payment of reparation is a special form of export of state capital by the Japanese militarists.

Since the conclusion of reparation agreements with Asian countries, Japan's commodity export to this area has jumped 47 per cent, ranking second in the capitalist world.

Japan is stepping up economic expansion especially in South Korea and Taiwan.

On the basis of the "Japan-ROK Treaty," the Japanese Government is planning to pour 800,000,000 dollars into South Korea under the name of "property claim fund," "economic cooperation" and so forth, in conspiracy with the South Korean puppet clique. Such monopoly *zaibatsu* as Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo, which exploited and plundered the Korean people in the past, are again forcing their way into South Korea and engaged in business activities, enjoying semi-extraterritorial right. The Japanese ruling circles are out to reduce the South Korean economy to an appendage of the Japanese economy.

They were to give a credit of 150,000,000 dollars to the Chiang Kai-shek clique of Taiwan in 1965. Some time ago, the Japanese Government decided to render "emergency aid" amounting to 400,000,000 dollars every year to the puppets in South Vietnam, Laos and South Korea. It even plans to set up a "common market of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan" and form a "yen bloc" embracing Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

The Japanese Government is coming out for neo-colonialist exploitation singly and collectively with U.S. imperialism and other Western imperialism.

This is borne out by its zealous support to Johnson's "Southeast Asia Development Aid Plan," which was mapped out to cover up the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, and by its attempt to seize the leadership of the "Asian Development Bank" set up for exploiting the Asian people under the U.N. signboard.

It is disposing of its stockpile goods in African and Latin American countries mainly through the form of "aid," deferred payment export, yen credit, and so on.

Japanese militarist export of capital to Asian African, and Latin American countries amounted to 2,500,000,000 dollars as of the end of 1964. Capital invested abroad earns the Japanese monopolies several times as much profit as at home.

Taking advantage of the economic difficulties and handicaps of Asian, African and Latin American countries, the Japanese monopoly capital has of late penetrated deeper into their economy by stepping up, particularly, the export of enterprises, acquisition of real estate, investment in the development of underground resources and technical "cooperation."

The Japanese monopoly capital seeks to obstruct the construction of independent national economy in the newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

If the economy is invaded by foreign monopoly capital, the independent countries, for all their abundant man-power and material resources, cannot overcome the backwardness and lop-sidedness of economy or consolidate their political independence. The Japanese militarists are attempting to make political and economic gains at the expense of the economically underdeveloped countries and peoples.

Besides economic infiltration, the Japanese ruling circles are also penetrating into the religious, ideological and cultural realms of Asian and African countries passing themselves off as a "friend."

Here they seek to create illusion about Japanese imperialism, paralyse the ideas of national identity and revolutionary will of their peoples by disseminating corrupt and degenerate ideological venom, dampen their anti-imperialist sentiments and undermine friendship and solidarity among the Asian and African countries. Their ultimate aim lies in expanding the Japanese market and paving the way for the intrusion of Japanese monopoly capital.

Donning Asian garment, the Japanese militarists are helping U.S. imperialism most faithfully in its aggression and are coming to the fore as a direct aggressor themselves.

This, however, is inevitably further sharpening national contradictions between the Japanese militarists and the peoples of other countries.

The more the Japanese militarists intensify aggression, the stronger will be the resistance of the peoples of other countries.

The advance of the Japanese militarists abroad is also deepening the contradictions among the imperialist powers who are head over heals in the expansion of their spheres of influence.

The aggressive policy of the Japanese Government can never save monopoly capitalism from ruin.

4. Struggle Against Jap. Militarism Is Link In Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

Struggle against Japanese militarism is linked with the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Because it is precisely U.S. imperialism which has revived Japanese militarism and is patronizing it.

U.S. imperialism is the biggest international exploitor, bulwark of modern colonialism, main force of aggression and war, ringleader of world reaction and international gendarme. This conclusion drawn in the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties retains full validity in the present reality.

Of course, we can not ignore the fact that the recent years have witnessed certain changes in the correlation of forces among the imperialist powers. The position of the United States has relatively weakened, and that of Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and Italy strengthened. This trend will continue in the future.

However, the position of the United States is still today predominant within the imperialist camp. U.S. imperialism is overpowering other imperialist countries economically and militarily. The U.S. industry holds nearly half of the total industrial output value in the capitalist world.

The United States is keeping a standing army 1.5 times as big as that of Britain, France, Italy, West Germany and Japan put together. In military equipment, too, the United States surpasses other capitalist countries. Thanks to such superiority, U.S. imperialism has become the chieftain of world imperialism.

Today, the United States is the most aggressive of all imperialist countries. It is in the van of aggressive acts against the socialist states and peace-loving countries, is undermining peace in all parts of the world and threatening the security of peoples.

U.S. imperialism is maintaining over 2,300 military bases abroad with 1,250,000 troops permanently stationed there.

Collective military alignments such as NATO, CENTO, SEATO and ANZUS and bilateral military alliances have been framed up by U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism is clamping down on the national liberation movement in various parts of the world and intensifying exploitation and plunder in colonies and dependencies.

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Therefore, today all the peace-loving people of the world put forth the struggle against U.S. imperialism as their principal task.

Reality calls for uniting all forces that can be united and consolidating the common front against U.S. imperialism.

The peoples of the countries of the socialist camp, Asian, African and Latin American peoples and all the world peace-loving people must unite under the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle, deal blows to U.S. imperialism everywhere and bind it hand and foot. Only by so doing can the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war be frustrated and world peace safeguarded.

To cringe before the nuclear blackmail of U.S. imperialism and give up the fight against it amounts to stepping down from the world revolution and doing grave harm to the peace movement.

We must not entertain any illusion about U.S. imperialism or give in before its aggressive policy, but must take a sober attitude.

Today, the No. 1 target of struggle of the world people is U.S. imperialism in every sense. But this by no means rules out the struggle against other imperialism.

While opposing U.S. imperialism, we must also fight other imperialism which is helping U.S. imperialism in aggression.

In particular, the struggle against Japanese and West German militarism must be intensified.

Japan and West Germany have again become the two hotbeds of war in the East and West. Under such conditions we must not take lightly the struggle against Japanese and West German militarism.

In respect to the danger of Japanese militarism and of West German militarism, we must not take the stand of over-emphasizing one, while lighting the other. In evaluating world situation, we should not be swayed by prejudices or be drawn towards any one side, either Europe or Asia.

Today, the situation in Asia has become very tense.

U.S. imperialism is running wild, above all, in expanding the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people. The Japanese militarists are serving U.S. imperialism in its policy of aggression on Asia. The present Asian situation has a great bearing upon the world situation as a whole.

The socialist countries and progressive peoples must turn their faces to Asia. They should watch with heightened vigilance and resolutely fight against the move of the Japanese militarism which is actively subscribing to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

It is important to have correct views on the relations between U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. We should look into the U.S.-Japan relations not one-sidedly but in a comprehensive way.

Of course, there are certain contradictions between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese rulers. The Japanese ruling circles try to break away from the control of U.S. imperialism and recover independency as their strength relatively increases.

Contradictions between the United States and Japan may aggravate with the passage of time.

We should capitalize correctly on the conflict of interests between U.S. imperialism and the Japanese rulers in conformity with the interests of the struggle against the policies of aggression and war and for peace. And it is important to further isolate U.S. imperialism.

However, the U.S.-Japan contradictions should not be overrated under the present circumstances. Even if the Japanese imperialists demand independency, this does not provide us with any ground to believe that they will go so far as to form an anti-U.S. common front with the progressive forces.

The move of the Japanese imperialists toward the restoration of independency does not mean the renouncement of their reactionary and aggressive nature. Despite the contradictions, the relations between U.S. and Japanese imperialism have not reached such a point as to cause a conflict. We should not place too much hope in the Japanese rulers.

A master-servant alliance—this is the salient feature of the present U.S.-Japanese relations.

"The recent rapid restoration and growth of Japanese monopoly capitalism have helped to relatively bolster the position of the Japanese monopoly capital within the framework of its subordinate alliance with U.S. imperialism.

"Nevertheless, the subordinate alliance of the Japanese monopoly capital with U.S. imperialism remains basically unchanged still today." (From the report of Kenji Miyamoto delivered at the 9th Congress of the Japan Communist Party)

The U.S. imperialists continue to occupy Japan as their base for aggression on Asia and exercise control over all her political, economic and military domains. The Japanese monopoly capital is tied to the apron strings of the United States in capital, raw materials, technology and market. Ninety per cent of foreign capital introduced in Japan is from the United States. The amount of U.S. investment in Japan is rapidly swelling. A direct tie-up subordinating Japanese monopolies to U.S. monopolies is taking place. The enterprises jointly run by U.S. and Japanese capital numbered more than 200 as of the end of 1963.

The Japanese army is actually under the command of the U.S. army, assuming a part in the Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism. In the foreign policy, too, the Japanese ruling circles have all along pursued a U.S.-toeing policy.

Both of them oppose the socialist camp, the international communist and working class movements, the national liberation movement and the democratic movement in Japan.

U.S. imperialism cannot effectively carry out its aggressive policy in Asia without using Japan as its foothold and utilizing Japanese militarism. The Japanese militarists do not as yet possess enough power to compete or have showdown with the U.S. imperialists on an equal basis. Japanese militarism cannot realize its aggressive ambition without the backing of U.S. imperialism.

All this bespeaks that the U.S. imperialists and Japanese imperialists see eye to eye on the basic issues, although there are frictions and contradictions between them. The U.S. and Japanese imperialists are in league with each other by the community of interests.

We should not separate the struggle against Japanese militarism from the struggle against U.S. imperialism. The struggle against Japanese militarism is a link in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Our failure to fight against Japanese militarism would mean to strengthen the position of U.S. imperialism.

We should not have any illusion about the Japanese ruling circles. The Japanese ruling circles are the agent of monopoly *zaibatsu* and defender of militarism.

The Japanese Government is faithfully serving the interests of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces.

This has been borne out by all the policies pursued by the successive Japanese rulers from the Yoshida Cabinet to the Kishi, Ikeda and Sato Cabinets.

Under the rule of reactionary forces, no radical change can be expected in the reactionary policy of the Japanese Government, no matter who may hold the premiership.

Therefore, a principled struggle should be waged against the Japanese rulers. Such viewpoint as originating from the stand of national egoism or from the stand of individual and momentary interests should be rejected. We should take concerted action in the struggle against Japanese militarism and collectively thwart its aggression.

We should sharpen vigilance against the dangerous machinations of the Japanese militarists and prevent them from raising their heads again, from coming out as the shock brigade of U.S. imperialism. The Japanese militarists should be barred from bolstering the fascist system at home, invading and plundering other countries and daring to play with fire.

Taking advantage of Japan's location in Asia, the Japanese militarists are trying to squeeze into the ranks of the anti-imperialist front, styling themselves a "friend" of the Asian and African peoples.

As a cat's-paw of U.S. imperialism they are scheming to weaken and disintegrate the anti-imperialist front from within and hamper in every way the struggle against imperialism. We should lay bare the hypocritical nature of the Japanese militarists and expose and shatter at every step their subversive machinations against the anti-imperialist front. We should thus isolate Japanese militarism in the international arena and frustrate its scheme to worm into the ranks of the anti-imperialist front.

We should actively support the Japanese people in their struggle against Japanese militarism. Today a vigorous struggle is being waged in Japan against U.S. imperialism and the monopoly capital, its accomplice. The Japanese people are extensively waging the struggle against the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and the scheme to form a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," the struggle against the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and the struggle against the conversion of Japan into a nuclear base and the preparations for a nuclear war.

These struggles are closely linked with the struggle against the exploitation and the extortion by the monopolies and for better living conditions.

Standing in the van of the anti-U.S., anti-monopoly, democratic movement of the Japanese people is the Communist Party, the vanguard detachment of the Japanese working class. The Japan Communist Party is intensifying the struggle, rallying the people of various strata—working class, peasants, intellectuals, youths, students, toiling petty bourgeois and medium, and small entrepreneurs. The massive democratic movement of the Japanese people is greatly contributing to preventing the Japanese militarists from running wild and to defending peace in Asia and the world.

The internationalist solidarity with the democratic movement of the Japanese people should be strengthened. No act is permissible which weakens the unity of the ranks of the Japanese democratic movement.

The struggle against Japanese militarism is not a task of the Japanese people alone. Japanese militarism is not only imposing enormous misfortunes and sufferings upon the Japanese people but also bringing great calamities to the Asian people and gravely menacing world peace.

The struggle against Japanese militarism is the task of the Asian and world peace-loving peoples as well as the Japanese people. The aggressive machinations of the Japanese militarists will be shattered if all the revolutionary forces and peace-loving forces of the world unite and fight hand in hand with the Japanese people.

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Today times have changed. Ours is an age of a great turn in which imperialism is decaying and socialism and the national liberation revolution are triumphing.

The might of the countries of the socialist camp is growing as the days go by. It has become an important factor deciding the trend of the development of world situation at present. The new-born independent countries which have cast off the chains of colonial slavery are successfully building a new life under the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle. The liberation movement of the oppressed nations is surging high on a huge scale.

U.S. imperialism is sustaining blow after blow everywhere and finding itself in a fix.

The colonial system of imperialism is crumbling irrecoverably. The day has gone when the imperialists could invade and oppress small nations at will.

Asia, Africa and Latin America which had fattened imperialism as its rear in the past are turning into a burial ground for imperialism.

U.S. imperialism is resorting to every conceivable means to stem the tide of the revolutionary movement of the people.

No frenzy of the imperialists, however, can reverse the wheel of history. Final doom of U.S.-led imperialism is inevitable.

The Japanese militarists must look straight at this stark reality.

The Sato Government should know that times have changed.

"It is the immutable law of the development of history that imperialism will go to ruin and socialism will triumph. Historical facts prove that imperialism is doomed, though it looks strong outwardly." **(Kim Il Sung)**

The people will not connive at the reinvasion scheme of Japanese militarism, but will pass a more stern judgement on it. If the Japanese militarists, oblivious of the lessons of history, dare commit aggression again, it will lead them only to self-destruction.

Today the Sato Government is taking the road of militarism in subservience to U.S. imperialism, totally betraying the national interests of Japan.

The road Japan should follow is the road of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, as maintained by the Japan Communist Party.

Japan should break away from submission to U.S. imperialism and come out against it.

This is the road conforming to the interests of the Japanese people and the Asian and world peoples.

S. Korean Workers Clash with Yankees; Labour Struggles on Steady Rise

Korean Service Corps workers who were on strike in demand of wage hike clashed with Yankees on Jan. 7 in Boopyung, Kyonggi Province, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The workers who downed tools on Dec. 22 putting up a five-point demand including a 65 per cent increase in their wages have been keeping up a stubborn struggle, holding demonstrations and night-long sit-downs despite the threat of the U.S. army authorities that the employment contract will be cancelled if the strike is not called off.

On Jan. 7, the strikers demonstrated in front of the U.S. army unit and attempted to break into it. They stoned Yankee soldiers who showered extinguishant over them with fire extinguishers. Two Yankees were wounded, hit by stones.

The workers are firmly determined to fight till their demand is met, the radio report said.

Workers hired at the U.S. army organs are keeping up their struggle for freedom to organize labour unions, according to South Korean Radio Dong-a.

On Jan. 5, they sent letters to the puppet "Prime Minister," "Foreign" and "Defense Ministries," and to the "Office of Labour," and pressed for their demand. They declared that they would call a strike, if their demand is not met at an early date.

On Nov. 27 of last year, some 5,500 South Korean workers who were subjected to all sorts of national humiliation and maltreatment and exploitation at the U.S. army organs, entered into labour disputes, putting up a four-point demand, including recognition of their right to form labour union and payment of yearly bonus equivalent to two months' salary.

However, the U.S. army authorities rejected their demand, so the workers decided to call a general strike on Dec. 15.

Much upset, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi hordes have dissuaded the workers from going on strike to this date with an empty promise that "they would give a favourable reply at the earliest date."

Over 820 workers hired at 12 South Korean shipping companies including the "Far Eastern Marine Transport Company" and "Coastal Merchant Shipping Company" entered labour disputes on Jan. 5, demanding a collective contract.

Since September last, they demanded the conclusion of a collective contract on four occasions to defend their interests, but each time their demand was turned down by the company side.

Workers at motor-transportation enterprises in Choonchun city, Kangwon Province, are ready to launch a strike, demanding an increase in their wages, a Choonchun Radio report said recently.

They are part of the 100,000 transportation workers who lodged on Dec. 15 resolutions with their employers, demanding a 100 per cent wage hike. In the resolutions, the workers declared that they would carry on their struggle, resorting to all the possible means, until their demand was met.

The Choonchun workers had been negotiating for 20 days with management before their demand was finally turned down.

Hosts of jobless persons in South Korea: Today, South Korea is said to have some 3,000,000 unemployed, and some 4,000,000 semi-employed, persons.

More S. Korean People Planned to Be Traded Off

The Pak Jung Hi clique drafted a plan to sell off this year 14,000 and more South Korean inhabitants to foreign monopoly capitalists and plantation owners under the name of "labour export" and "emigration," reports from Seoul said recently.

Last year, under the name of "labour export," the Pak Jung Hi gang traded off a total of 3,748 South Korean people for 3,980,000 dollars.

According to the plan, 6,000 miners, nurses, seamen and weavers will be shipped away to the United States and West Germany.

Besides, 8,130 people of 1,200 families will be sold as life-time slaves to Latin American plantation owners.

The South Korean people who were already sold out by the Pak Jung Hi clique are dying one after another, subjected to harsh national persecution and exploitation by foreign capitalists and plantation owners.

S. Korea's "7 Year Plan for Grain Increase" Proves Failure

The puppet South Korean "Government" admitted the failure of their "Seven Year Plan for Increased Food Production" by announcing that the South Korean autumn harvest in 1965 was 4,230,000 suk (one suk is 150kg) less than the planned amount.

The Pak Jung Hi outfit made public last year with the lavish ballyhoo that they would enable South Korea to have enough grain to eat and export through increased rice production. But it began to flop from the first year of the plan.

According to Radio Dong-a in Seoul, the South Korean grain harvest for last year was 3,360,000 suk less than that in 1964. This shows that the plan was only a big talk for hoodwinking the hunger-stricken South Korean people.

The Pak scamps sounded off that they would pull their weight on the increased food production but earmarked 200 million won, one-470th of the total budgetary expenditure, for farming fund last year. As for irrigation, land amelioration and agrotechnical development, no measures have been taken. Instead, they intensified rural extortion regarding the countryside as a source of funds for filling the war budget.

The "Seven Year Plan for Increased Food Production" was a plan merely for planning sake, far divorced from reality, Dongyang Tongshin said.

S. Korea Said Ready to Call UP 10 Divisions for Vietnam War

Puppet South Korean "Prime Minister" Chung Il Kwon recently bragged that his "Government" was prepared to call up at once 10 divisions of troops for sending them to the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam and that they were ready to fight at any time, according to foreign news dispatches from Manila.

Meanwhile, the South Korean "Ministry of Health and Social Affairs" announced on Dec. 7 that the Pak Jung Hi regime intended to transfer 300 doctors, pharmacists and nurses to the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Vietnam, according to a Radio Dong-a report from Seoul.

The "Ministry" said that the "medical group" would leave soon.

The Pak Jung Hi gang is also scheming to send thousands of technicians to South Vietnam, the report added.

Deserters Increasing

Against the Pak Jung Hi regime's plan of troop dispatch to South Vietnam, deserters are increasing in the puppet army.

According to "Maiil Shinmoon", published in Taegu, South Korea, over 400 deserters were nabbed in North Kyungsang Province alone, from Nov. 25 to Dec. 8 of last year.

During almost the same period, the West Taejon Police Station, South Choongchung Province, captured scores of deserters in its jurisdiction, "Taejon Ilbo" reported.

On Nov. 26 of last year, over 100 puppet army soldiers ran away at the Choonchun Railway Station, Kangwon Province, on the way to the frontline.

U.S. Bombing Kills 52 S. Korean Soldiers in S. Vietnam

Over 50 puppet South Korean troops were killed on Nov. 4 of last year through the U.S. bombing in Ninh Thuan Province, South Vietnam, according to a South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency report from Hanoi.

U.S. planes raiding the Nui Ca Ru area, Ninh Thuan Province, caught in fierce ground-fire from the local guerrillas, in panic-stricken fight showered bombs blindly on a unit of South Korean satellite troops stationed nearby, killing 52 mercenaries including one major. The number of the wounded was not given, though it was estimated heavy.

The U.S. imperialists did their best to hush up the incident. But it became known to all the South Korean soldiers in South Vietnam, the report added.

Two S. Korean Companies Wiped Out

The Liberation Armed Forces in Phu Yen Province smashed a radio operation against Hoa Xhuan village, Tuy Hoa district, by one puppet South Korean army battalion and three battalions of puppet South Vietnam troops, according to a VNA report quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

The Liberation Forces put a violent fight against the puppet South Korean troops at Phu Khe area and completely wiped out two companies of them and captured many weapons including five machine-guns.

S. Korean News in Brief

18,000 Persons Arrested in One Night

The Pak Jung Hi clique arrested over 18,000 inhabitants on the night of Dec. 24 of last year, in a year-end fit of terrorism, according to South Korean Radio Dong-a.

Of the arrested people, 14,600 were students whom the Pak Jung Hi ruffians fear most.

They put on "summary trial" anyone who went out of door at night on the charge of violating the "security regulations."

That night the Pak Jung Hi cluque let loose more than 4,000 puppet policemen and vicious teachers in the racket of wholesale arrest.

17 More Publications Closed Down

The puppet "Ministry of Public Information" forcibly closed down 17 more periodicals on Dec. 23, a Hapdong Tongshin report from South Korea said.

Among them are "Kyoyook-ke (Education World)," monthlies "World Opinion" and "Daihan Medical Information" and "Choongnam School Platform."

The Pak Jung Hi clique intend to further tighten the gag in the future, another report said.

Currency Volume Swells

The volume of South Korean currency stood at 57,000 million won as of Dec. 15 of last year, according to South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin. An increase of 1,400 million won over the figure at the beginning of last year, this is a record figure in the past five years of the Pak Jung Hi regime.

The sharp increase in currency is attributable to the random issue of bank notes for paying back two million dollars of foreign debts and to the over-size release of privileged loans to comprador capitalists, the above news agency added.

Meeting of Enthusiasts

Some 3,000 Koreans in Tokyo and from its neighbouring districts held a meeting, called "the Meeting of Korean Enthusiasts in the Kanto Districts," at the Bunkyo Public Hall, Tokyo, on Jan. 12, to discuss way and means for successfully implementing the tasks for 1966 recently set forth by CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Rejoicing over many brilliant results made by CHONGRYUN organizations during last year, the participants were filled with a new determination to do more in their work to promote peaceful unification of their country.

The CHONGRYUN-sponsored meeting was declared open at 11:00 a.m. after Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN; Li Shim Chul and Li Kye Baik, Vice-chairmen of the committee, and other CHONGRYUN leaders, as well as representatives of the memaer organizations of CHONGRYUN, mounted the main platform.

Making a report at the meeting, Chairman Han Duk Su dwelt on the tremendous progress made during last year in socialist construction in the northern half of Korea, as well as upon the steadily surging patriotic struggles of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism.

Then, he referred to the development of the patriotic work of Koreans in Japan, stressing that "during last year, our CHONGRYUN activists and our compatriots in Japan were rallied more firmly around the fatherland and the DPRK Government and achieved many brilliant results in all domains of their work, with the unity of CHONGRYUN further strengthened as never before."

Scene of the "Meeting of Korean Enthusiasts in the Kanto Districts" (Jan. 12, Tokyo)

Stressing, in particular, that the CHONGRYUN activists and Korean compatriots in this country should be united more strongly around the Government of their Republic and make efforts for greater success in their patriotic work, the Chairman presented before the participants the concrete tasks which they should fulfill during this year.

He continued: "All the CHONGRYUN activists must always bear it in mind to strengthen unity among themselves and to give the most serious attention to maintaining the mass line in all their work among ordinary Korean compatriots."

He called on all the CHONGRYUN leaders and Korean compatriots to further develop their struggles against the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" and to promote the work of independent and peaceful unification of their country and of defending their "Korean" citizenship, opposing the puppet "ROK" citizenship, and their various democratic and national rights.

The meeting adopted a letter of gratitude addressed to their Premier Kim Il Sung, amid the stormy applause of the participants.

The meeting adopted a petition to be presented to the Japanese Government in connection with the effectuation on Jan. 17 of the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan."

Meanwhile, similar "enthusiasts' meetings" were held also in many other parts of this country.

Japanese Gov't Forcing "Assimilation" on Koreans in Japan

Japan has many educational facilities for the children of its overseas compatriots in Taiwan, Thailand, Burma, Brazil, etc.

Supposing the government authorities in these countries notify the Japanese there that they do not recognize the Japanese educational facilities as to be lawful, that Japanese shall not educate their children in their mother tongue or that all the Japanese sons and daughters should go to local public schools, the Japanese Government will no doubt be greatly indignant at such news, to say nothing of the Japanese parents in the countries concerned.

Just this policy, however, the Japanese Government is following toward Koreans' national education in Japan, and, furthermore, it is going to legalize it in the near future.

This is expressed in the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan" which came into effect on the 17th of this month.

And this is also expressed in the "Vice-Minister's Instructions" given on Dec. 28 last year by the Ministry of Education to all the Prefectural Educational Committees and the Prefectural Governors in Japan in regard to the question of Koreans' education in Japan.

The instructions consist of two items.

1) Educational facilities for Koreans only, and

2) Enforcement of articles on educational affairs in the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan."

The former item says that the branches of Japanese public schools accomodating Koreans only are "abnormal" from the viewpoint of educational content and school management. The Government does not recognize continuation of these schools, nor does it authorize hereafter any newly built educational facilites for Koreans. The latter says that sons and daughters of "ROK" citizens in Japan are required to go to Japanese public primary and middle schools. No treatment different from what Japanese pupils are receiving shall be accorded to Korean pupils.

These words clearly reveal the Japanese Government's plan to destroy the national education of Koreans in Japan, deprive them of their national spirit, and, in the end, to assimilate them with the Japanese.

In view of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international practices, overseas citizens of an independent country have the right to conduct, regardless of their places of residence, independent national education toward their children.

Japan itself is striving hard to have its overseas compatriots receive Japanese education, in their own language. These circumstances notwithstanding, the Japanese Government authorities are trying to emasculate Korean nationals in Japan, by depriving them of their national spirit, taking advantage of the Legal Status Agreement. This is why the Japanese Government is suppressing the education work of Koreans here and forcing "assimilation" upon them.

The "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan" is unjustifiable.

The Japanese Government cannot evade its responsibility for protecting by law the democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan, in view of the historical background of the Korean nationals in Japan.

8th World Soccer Cup Nearing

—Korea To Meet USSR on July 12—

The World Federation of Football Associations on Jan. 7 made public game matchings for the 8th World Soccer Cup to be held in London this summer.

Group 1—Uruguay, England, France, Mexico
Group 2—Switzerland, West Germany, Spain, Argentina
Group 3—Brazil, Bulgaria, Hungary, Portugal
Group 4—North Korea (Delegate of the Asian region,) the Soviet Union, Chile, Italy

The Korean team bracketed in Group Four is scheduled to have a game with the Soviet Union on July 12, with Chile on July 15 and with Italy on July 19.

The toughest teams that have all won through the qualifying tournament were split into four four-team groups. Each group will operate on a round-robin basis, and two top teams in each section will go into the quarterfinals.

The Soviet Union, Chile and Italy, which are to encounter Korea in Group Four, are the countries that took part in the 7th World Soccer Cup held in Chile in May 1962.

The Soviet team then won victory in its group by beating Yugoslavia and Uruguay, and tying with Colombia. Chile placed second in Group Two, by beating Italy and Switzerland but losing the game to West Germany, though defeating Soviet team 2-1 in a quarterfinal. And Italy has participated five times in the World Soccer Cups held so far seven times.

Being the cynosure of the world, the 8th World Soccer Cup will be held in England during the period between July 11 and July 30 this year.

More Japanese Local Assemblies Adopt Resolutions for Koreans' Demand

The Osaka Prefectural Assembly, at its plenary session on Dec. 20 of last year, adopted a resolution supporting Koreans' demand for a change in their citizenship from the "Republic of Korea" to that of "Korea." The resolution was immediately presented to the Central Government, in the name of Nobuo Nakai, Chairman of the Assembly.

Meanwhile, three Japanese municipal assemblies earlier adopted resolutions calling for their Central Government's approval of Koreans' demand for a change in their citizenship. They were the Maizuru Municipal Assembly in Kyoto Prefecture (Dec. 18) and the Akabira and Ashibetsu Municipal Assemblies, both in Hokkaido (Dec.15).

The resolution adopted by the Maizuru Muncipal Assembly reads in part:

"We can not remain indifferent to the demand of Koreans living in Maizuru city to change their present 'ROK' citizenship, written in the nationality columns of their 'Alien Registration Certificates', to 'Korean' citizenship. In the light of the principles of international law and practices and of the Japanese Constitution, as well as of the principles of the law of humanity, their demand is entirely just, and no one can be allowed to infringe upon their right to nationality.

"From this point of view, we think it our duty to demand our Government immediately take all the necessary measures to meet their demand."

In the meantime, these five resolutions, which were newly adopted, have boosted to 21 the number of resolutions adopted so far by Japanese assemblies in support of Koreans' demand for a change in their nationality.

Korean Poets Commemorated in Hanoi

A ceremony was held in Hanoi on Jan. 10 to commemorate the 530th anniversary of the birth of Korean poet Kim Si Seup and the 160th anniversary of the death of Korean writer Pak Yun Am, according to a report of the Vietnamese News Agency.

It was jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Writers Association, the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association and the Vietnam Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Present on the occasion were Nong Quoc Chan, Standing member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Literary and Art Workers Union and Executive member of the Vietnam Writers Association, Tran Lam, Secretary-general of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, Tran Cac, Standing member of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and large numbers of cultural and art workers, journalists and representatives of various public organs and mass organizations.

Ambassador Ma Dong San and staff members of the Korean embassy in Hanoi were also present.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
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